TWO GOOD WAR STORIES.

How the Confederates Lost the Steamship Planter.

Carried Safely Out of Charleston by a Colored Pilot Who Afterward Became a Congressman—Gen. Roger A. Pryor's Capture.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Robert Smalls is a full-blooded negro. He was in congress from South Carolina for several terms, and conducted himself with dignity and decorum, although he did not make much of an impression of his individuality upon legislation. Nobody knew much of his personal history until lately. He has a claim before congress for $20,000, as prize money which he avers is due him for having captured the confederate steamship "Planter" in Charleston har-

SMALLS STOOD IN THE PILOT HOUSE.

bor, at the risk of his life. The committee on war claims has made a favorable report on the bill, and the report gives the history of the heroism of Smalls.

On May 13, 1862, the confederate steamboat "Planter," the special dispatch boat of Gen. Ripley, the confederate post commander at Charleston, S. C., was taken by Robert Smalls under the following circumstances from the wharf at which she was lying, carried safely out of Charleston harbor, and delivered to one of the vessels of the federal fleet then blockading the port.

On the day previous, May 12, the Planter which had for two weeks been engaged in removing guns from Coles island to James island, returned to Charleston. That night all of the officers went ashore and slept in the city, leaving on board a crew of eight men, all colored. Among them was Robert Smalls, who was virtually the pilot of the boat, although he was only called a wheelman, because at that time no colored man could have, in fact, been made a pilot. For some time previous he had been watching for an opportunity to carry into execution a plan he had conceived to take the Planter to the federal fleet. This, he saw, was about as good a chance as he would ever have to do so, and therefore he determined not to lose it. Consulting with the balance of the crew, Smalls found that they were willing to cooperate with him, although two of them afterward concluded to remain behind. The design was hazardous in the extreme.

The boat would have to pass beneath the guns of the forts in the harbor. Failure and detection would have been certain death. Fearful was the venture, but it was made. The daring resolution had been formed, and under command of Robert Smalls wood was taken aboard, steam was put on, and with her valuable cargo of guns and ammunition, intended for Fort Ripley, a new fortification just constructed in the harbor, about two o'clock in the morning the Planter silently moved off from the dock, steamed up to North Atlantic wharf, where Smalls' wife and two children, together with four other women and one other child, and also three men, were waiting to embark. All of these were taken on board, and then, at 3:25 a. m., May 13, the Planter started on her perilous venture, carrying nine men, five women and three children. Passing Fort Johnson, the Planter's steam whistle blew the usual salute and she proceeded down the bay. Approaching Fort Sumter, Smalls stood in the pilot house leaning out of the window, with his arms folded across his breast, after the manner of Capt. Relay, the commander of the boat, and with his head covered with the huge straw hat which Capt. Relay commonly wore on such occasions.

The signal required to be given by all steamers passing out was given as coolly as if Gen. Ripley was on board, going out on a tour of inspection. Sumter answered by signal; "All right," and the Planter headed toward Morris island, then occupied by Hatch's light artillery, and passed beyond the range of Sumter's guns before anybody suspected anything was wrong. When at last the Planter was obviously going toward the federal fleet off the bar, Sumter signaled toward Morris island to stop her. But it was too late. As the Planter approached the federal fleet, a white flag was displayed, but this was not at first discovered, and the federal steamers, supposing that the confederate rams were coming to attack them, stood out to deep water. But the ship Onward, Capt. Nichols, which was not a steamer, remained, opened her ports, and was about to fire into the Planter, when she noticed the flag of truce. As soon as the vessels came within hailing distance of each other, the Planter's errand was explained. Capt. Nichols then boarded her, and Smalls delivered the Planter to him. From the Planter Smalls was transferred to the Augusta, the flag ship off the bar, under the command of Capt. Parrott, by whom the Planter, with Smalls and her crew, were sent to Port Royal to Rear Admiral Dupont, then in command of the southern squadron.

Smalls continued to distinguish himself in a number of naval engagements, and upon one occasion, in December, 1863, while the Planter, then under Capt. Nickerson, was sailing through Folly Island creek the confederate batteries at Secessionville opened a very hot fire upon her. Capt. Nickerson became demoralized and left the pilot house and secured himself in the coal bunker.

Smalls was on the deck, and finding out that the captain had deserted his post, entered the pilot house, took command of the boat, and carried her safely out of the reach of the guns. For this conduct he was promoted by order of Gen. Gillmore, commanding the department of the south, to the rank of captain, and was ordered to act as captain of the Planter, which was used as a supply boat along the coast until the end of the war. In September, 1866, he carried his boat to Baltimore where she was put out of commission and sold.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who has been a voluminous writer for many years, gave me a good war story from one of his scrap books. It is concerning the celebrated New York lawyer, Roger A. Pryon, who formerly resided in Virginia, and was a confederate brigadier general. Ex-Congressman Byron M. Cutcheon, of Michigan, told the story. He said: "In November, 1864, I was commanding a brigade in the Ninth corps, before Petersburg. We had just heard of Lincoln's second election. I was inspecting my division and noticed a confederate officer apparently on the same duty with his line. He waved a newspaper towards me, and I went out to meet him. I knew that he wanted to exchange newspapers with me. We knew that the confederate congress had just assembled, and wanted the Richmond newspapers. The rebels were anxious to learn the news from our elections.

"When we met and saluted, the confederate introduced himself as 'Capt. Brown, First Virginia.' I replied: 'Col. Cutcheon, of the Twentieth Michigan.' He gave me two Richmond papers, and I gave him the Washington Chronicle and Philadelphia Inquirer. We chatted for a few moments, as though we were friends, and then rode to our respective lines. When I met my commanding officer, Gen. Hartranft, and gave him the Richmond papers, he noticed the penciled words, upon one of the papers: 'Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Petersburg.' Gen. Hartranft said that he knew of the Pryor family, and that they lived in that neighborhood.

"I heard nothing more about it until the next Sunday morning. Then I had occasion to go up to headquarters with Gen. Albert B. Potter, who commanded the second division of our army corps. I was in his tent when a guard came to the door and rapped upon the tent pole.

"The general called out: 'Come in.'

"Two guards wheeled around and brought in a prisoner. I sat on one side of the tent. I recognized the prisoner as Capt. Brown. He was tall and commanding. His head was erect, his hair was long, and his eyes black and piercing. He seemed highly indignant.

"'Is this Gen. Potter?' he asked.

"'It is,' replied the union general.

"'I am Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of the confederate service,' the prisoner replied. 'I have been basely trapped.'

"I started in astonishment.

"'How is that?' asked Gen. Potter.

"'Well, said Pryor, 'I was invited out between the lines to exchange newspapers. The pickets covered me with their rifles, and I was brought in here a prisoner. I demand that I be released.'

"'I don't know, general,' replied Potter, 'that I can afford you any relief. I

EXCHANGING PAPERS.

think I will have to refer this up to headquarters.'

"So to headquarters Gen. Pryor went. The rest I only know from history. He was taken to Gen. Meade. Gen. Meade sent him to Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant sent him to Washington, and he was confined for a time in the Old Capitol prison. Then he wrote a note to John W. Forney, an old friend of his in congress. Forney became sponsor for his good behavior, used his influence with the president, and got him out.

"In the tent, when he said that he was Gen. Roger A. Pryor, he turned and looked at me. I arose and saluted him, and said: 'Good morning, Capt. Brown.'

"He smiled and turned, and we shook hands. He recognized me at once as the officer with whom he had exchanged papers on the preceding Friday morning. I suppose he called himself Capt. Brown on that morning to avoid recognition." SMITH D. FRY.

Where They Stopped.

Mr. Emancipus—There is one good thing. New women can never become anglomaniacs.

Mrs. Emancipus—Why not?

Mr. Emancipus—You can't turn your bloomers up at the bottoms.—Brooklyn Life.

Measurements.

"He is very gifted," said Miss Gushington. "Why, he can sit down and write poetry by the yard."

"Yes," replied the envious rival. "The only difficulty is that the public reads it by the inch." — Washington Star.

An Artistic Achievement.

"Mr. Crayons is very successful in his drawing," remarked the young woman.

"Yes," replied the discourteous rival, "I understand he disposed of several pictures at a raffle."—Washington Star.

THE FARMING WORLD.

GRAPES IN SUMMER.

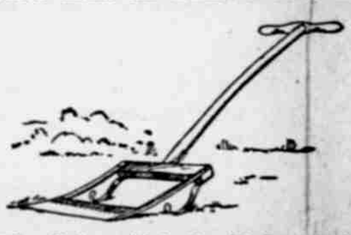
Hints for Those Who Have But a Few Vines to Care For.

Almost all the treatises on the practical cultivation of the grape are intended for large vineyards, where the grape is cultivated for market purposes alone. The amateur gardener who has but a few dozen grapevines to care for can get very little profit from these rules. For the benefit of the amateur we may say that the best time for pruning his grapes will be the spring and summer months. He should have a clear idea as to the number of branches, and which ones he needs to leave grow for fruiting the following season; and, soon after growth has commenced, the weaker shoots that he does not need for fruiting the following season should be taken out. All the vital power of the plants will then go into the branches that are left. They will be strong and healthy and bear fine grapes the following season. Another point to be attended to is that in the limited room of the amateur's garden it is desirable to keep the fruiting branches as low to the ground as possible, and every effort should be made to make them strong. In the summer pruning, or, rather, "pinching out," of these branches it will be found that the upper shoots are the strongest and the lower ones the weaker. If it is desirable to have the branches low toward the ground, the upper branches, although strong, should be pinched back. This will throw the strength of the plant into the weaker branches and make them as strong as if they pushed out from the upper portions of the plant. It is impossible to teach this in the few words of a paragraph. Much can be learned from actual trials, and if the amateur grower with little experience in grape-growing, and with this paragraph before him, will experiment with a single vine for one year, he will learn more from actual observation than he could by studying a whole book on grape culture for a week.—Meehan's Monthly.

GARDEN IMPLEMENT.

Scuffle Hoe That Will Destroy Hosts of Sprouting Weeds.

An improved scuffle hoe, like the one sketched, run between the garden rows, will destroy hosts of sprouting weeds, particularly if the sun is shining brightly at the time. It is easily made of a bit of old saw blade and two strips of half-round iron. Where the strips of iron curve under the frame to form the



"shoe," by which the blade may be raised or lowered, the iron should be made wider than elsewhere so that the shoes will not readily sink into the soil. Lowering or raising the handle will raise or lower the blade, which should have a sharp edge to slide easily under the surface of the ground. Many cultivators do not fully realize the immense advantage of keeping the ground in a loose condition. In this way numberless weeds are destroyed, and of more importance perhaps than all, the loose soil lets in the air and sunshine, which are of the highest importance in plant growth. In field crops recourse must be had to a horse cultivator, but in the case of a garden the scuffle hoe that is here figured will serve very effectively. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Yield of Cheese from Milk.

With ordinary milk the yield is about 2.5 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat in the milk. The per cent. of butter fat in different milks very nearly determines their relative values for cheese-making. Prof. Van Slyke, of New York, found by a series of careful experiments that with milk ranging from 3.4 per cent. to 4.4 per cent. the amount to each pound of butter fat was 2.72 pounds of green cheese or 2.5 pounds cured five weeks. It was found that 5 per cent. milk made but 2.4 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat, but the better quality of the cheese from the richer milk was thought to compensate for the slight difference in quality. It will be seen that 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk made ten pounds of cheese and 100 pounds of 5 per cent. milk made 12 pounds of cheese.

To Prevent Potato Scab.

Take 2 ounces corrosive sublimate to each 15 gallons of water, using an earthen dish. Dissolve the poison in a small amount of water, using an earthenware dish. It will dissolve faster if powdered. Add this solution to the remainder of the water in a wooden cask or barrel. If only a few potatoes are treated, a glass or earthenwear vessel may be used, but a vessel of iron, tin or copper should never be taken. Let the potatoes remain in the solution 1½ hours. Take out the potatoes and put in another lot. The same solution may be used over and over. In replenishing use the original strength and do not pour in pure water. Cut the potatoes when convenient and plant as usual. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and must be used with caution.—Farm and Home.

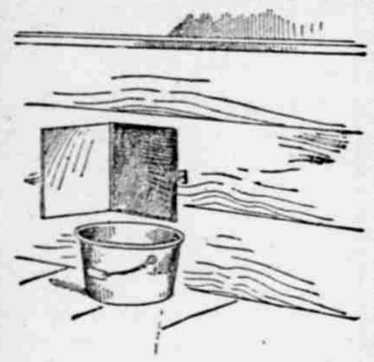
Cheap Farm Water Tank.

To make a cheap water tank, take three or more iron hooped barrels; saw each barrel in two above the center, with the exception of one, which must be about four inches higher than the rest. Now fasten them all to a wide plank with a 2x4, notched and bolted on each side to solidify them. Pump into the highest one, and as they are connected with each other by a short piece of pipe, they will all fill equally. It would make them better to tar them inside.—Rural World.

FOR FEEDING CALVES.

A Little Device That Saves Considerable Trouble and Annoyance.

Whoever has undertaken to lift a pail of milk over the side into a pen occupied by one or more calves knows by unfortunate experience how difficult a matter it is to keep the milk from being upset by the hungry little animals before it can be set in place for them to drink. The cut shows a better way. A door is



cut in the side of the pen just large enough for the calf to get his head through. The door is kept closed and buttoned. At the feeding time the pail is set on the floor outside the pen, as indicated, the little door opened, and the calf allowed to eat. Such little devices save much trouble, and take but a few moments' time to set in operation.—N. Y. Tribune.

BAD ROADS EXPENSIVE.

Interesting Statistics Furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has completed an interesting investigation relating to the use of the common roads of the United States. Returns have been received from about 1,200 counties, showing the average length of haul from farms to markets or shipping points to be 12 miles; the average weight of load for two horses, 2,002 pounds; and the average cost per ton per mile, 25 cents, or $3 for the entire haul. Estimating the farm products at 219,824,227 tons in weight, and making estimates on other articles carried over the public roads, it is calculated that the aggregate expense of this transportation in the United States is $946,414,665 per annum. Reports have been asked from the United States consuls abroad of the expense of hauling where the roads are good, so as to render possible a calculation which will show how much of this large outlay is due to bad roads. The estimate is ventured, however, upon information in the office of road inquiry, counting the loss of time in reaching markets, the enforced idleness and the wear and tear of live stock and hauling machinery caused by poor roads, that two-thirds of the cost might be saved by an improvements of the roads.—Crabtree's Farmer.

THE CARE OF CATTLE.

Sunshine in Stables Is the Worst Enemy of Tuberculosis.

The worst enemy of tuberculosis is sunshine, and the average cow stable is an ideal place for the spread of this disease because it lacks the means of letting in the light. Probably nine-tenths of the stables have been constructed with a view to the easy handling of the manure. This has been the chief aim, and convenience in feeding and the comfort of the cows has too often been lost sight of. It is well enough to get the manure out of the stable with as little work as possible, but it would be more profitable if better care was taken of it than is usually the case.

Owing to the location of some stables it is impossible to get much sunlight in them, but in the greater number of barns, where the cows stand in a row next to the side, it would be an easy matter to put in a few windows. One window for every two cows should be the rule, and they may be swung open to throw the manure out of them if necessary. If the sun can shine directly on the cows so much the better.—Practical Dairyman.

Stover Is a Profitable Food.

Corn has been so long grown just for its grain that it is hard to realize that one-half of its value lies in the stover which is too often left standing in the field. If we expect to find this about as valuable as timothy hay we must give it the same care, otherwise it will become dry and unpalatable, and there will be a great loss of material. Some people deny this, but they are the ones who find that stock will not eat the dried, woody, weather-beaten stuff. Hence they denounce corn fodder as an unprofitable food. Yet these same people would not look for much value in hay which had been subjected to a similar course of neglect.—N. Y. World.

Influence of Food on Milk.

That the food and water dairy cows take have direct influence on milk and butter there is no doubt, and I am of the opinion that many cases of bad butter are attributed to the mismanagement of the dairymaid that ought to be put down to bad management in the cow sheds. We are now pretty well up-to-date in all dairy appliances and contrivances, but there is sometimes great carelessness or ignorance displayed outside the dairy. There needs cattle breeding specially for dairying, and more care is required in feeding; in this last connection a leaf might well be taken out of the book of the Channel Island dairy farmers.—Rural World.

Roots of Transplanted Plants.

The roots of transplanted plants need careful attention. Too much moisture and too much dryness must be equally avoided. It is well known that some plants suffer if their roots are allowed to get dry. But we have known of cases when the attempts to prevent too much drying out resulted in too much moisture being administered. A lot of strawberry plants were kept in water for several days, and when planted proved a failure, for the reason that the roots had been seriously affected by the long immersion.—Farmers' Review.

AGAINST COMPETITION.

An Iowa Writer Tells Why Bankers Oppose the Free Coinage of Silver—The Remedy.

Bankers oppose the free coinage of silver for the same reason that all men object to competition in their business. At present the government furnishes the people with about one-third the money necessary to transact the business of the country, and the banks furnish the other two-thirds with their credit system. The matter of banks loaning their credits, and the evil results from it are generally understood. As is shown by the coinage laws and appendix of 1894, we find that on a certain day in 1893 in banks of all kinds the following:

Deposits	$4,848,879,680
Loans	4,769,862,495
Total of all kinds of money in circulation	1,596,701,245

The above proves we cannot take bank deposits as evidence of the amount of money there is in the country. When we state that banks loan their credit we are told that they loan their deposits, and that banks separately and as a whole have more deposits than loans, which is true; but bank deposits are one-third money and two-thirds indebtedness, and there is three times as much money subject to check and due on certificates of deposits as there is money in the country. The method of depositing indebtedness in banks is very simple. A farmer or merchant has $1,100 in bankable notes; he sells them to a bank for $1,000. Not wishing to use the money at that time he leaves it in the bank. Now this man did not take any money to or from the bank, in fact there was no money used in the transaction. Still the bank books show $1,000 more in deposits and $1,100 more in loans. One thing is very apparent; if all deposits were like the one referred to, banks could not make any cash purchases of notes with deposits.

By the above figures we find the banks are loaning $3,177,000,000 more money than there is in the country, and that is counting that all of the money in the country is in the banks, and that no money has been lost or destroyed which is not the case. If the volume of money was sufficient to transact the business of the country we would not need banks. The bankers do not want the government to furnish the people with a safe place to deposit and the necessary amount of money. They contend the present amount of money, $1,596,701,245, is all the government should issue, and they will furnish the balance, $3,177,000,000, with their credit system, and throw in the panics. If the loaning of deposits was prohibited we would not have panics, and we would not have to pay $200,000,000 of interest annually to bankers for the use of their credit. Banks on their credits alone every eight years are collecting in interest at seven per cent. a sum equal to the entire amount of money in circulation, and that only represents two-thirds of the total amount of interest they collect.

We also find by the coinage laws and appendix of 1894 the following:

Capital, national banks	$681,809,000
Capital all other banks	406,067,000
That between May 4 and December 19, 1893, the national banks increased their cash reserve	91,401,000
Lost in deposits	132,000,000
Contracted their loans	269,800,000

Estimating all other banks, in proportion to their capital, at the same ratio the total amounts for all banks are as follows:

Increase their cash reserve	$145,788,000
Lost in deposits	210,540,000
Contracted their loans	429,331,000

The banks did not contract their loans, $429,000,000, in six months during 1893 because they did not want the interest, or because they were afraid they would be paid with 50-cent silver dollars, for they were owing their depositors more than was due them on loans, and any money paid on loans could be forced upon their depositors. The contraction was to protect a banking system based on credits and confidence. The banks controlling the credits and the people the confidence.

It should be borne in mind that banks are natural allies of all monopolies and that stockholders in banks are often stockholders in other corporations, trusts, railroads, etc., and they get accommodations when others cannot.

In times of business depression the price of merchandise, produce and labor decline, and interest should do the same, but by the use of bank credit we have an elastic currency which enables banks to maintain a high and uniform rate of interest. As is shown by bank loans, it required nearly $5,000,000,000 to transact the business of the country in 1893 and about two-thirds of the amount was supplied by bank credit. If the volume of business should fall below one-third of what it was in 1893, the rate of interest will decline as there will be a dual money-seeking investment, but the rate of interest will not decline as long as there is any bank credit in use as the supply will just equal the demand. A failure in Philadelphia may start the Kansas farmer to market with his stock, or cause the merchant in Michigan to fail for the want of a small loan. In the scramble that follows each scare, merchandise, produce and labor are thrown on the market for what they will bring.

Banks have much to lose by panics, and try to prevent them by assisting each other, but they will not give up their system of loaning credits on which they collect $200,000,000 of interest annually, as it is the greatest scheme on earth to get something for nothing, and on which they ever object to pay an income tax. This system of bank credit and deposits is the cause of panics, and is the endless chain that closes the factory door, stops public and private improvement, opens the granary door and leads the live stock to market. By the custom of people depositing money in banks, the banks hold a large part of the money of the country in their vaults which can be used to raid the United States treasury of its gold, and at the same time they loan three dollars for every dollar there is in the country, and still have the money. There is no parallel to this except in the story of the loaves and fishes. Admitting that bankers are as honorable as other men, in this competitive age when all men are engaged in the great commercial battle for wealth, the depositing of the money of the country in banks is too great a trust to be reposed in any class of men. The government should establish postal banks, not to loan money, but to receive deposits and sell exchange. The limit now on the amount for which money orders can be issued is one of the levees intended to divert business from the post office and force it into bank channels. When the system of deposits and loaning bank credits is abolished, and only those who have meney can make loans the necessity for free coinage of silver and an increased volume of money will be apparent to all.—W. D. Moore in Creston (Ia.) News.

UNDER THE SHADOW.

The Blight to Business and Trade Caused by the Single Gold Standard.

The reports of the commercial agencies do not show a very healthy condition of affairs in the United States under the single gold standard. They show, indeed, that all lines of business are suffering from the constantly increasing value of money, or, what is the same thing, the constant decline in prices.

We are under the shadow of the single gold standard, and neither business and trade nor the industrial conditions can grow any brighter or better so long as the contraction of the currency is going on—so long as the single gold standard continues to measure the products of labor. There can be no substantial improvement in any line so long as prices continue to fall—and this fall must continue until prices reach the low European level if we are to link our monetary system with the system prevailing in the Shylock-ridden countries of the world.

Consequently our business men and mercantile community generally must not be surprised to find the reports of the commercial agencies growing gloomier and gloomier week by week. Against the depressing influence of the single gold standard neither municipal nor individual enterprise can prevail. The cause that paralyzes industry is bound to paralyze business. There is no help for it, and no relief to be found except in returning to the monetary system that provides a bimetallic currency for the people.

The reports of the commercial agencies show some very bad features of the situation. Mills are closing down for lack of orders, other industries are running half time. Cotton manufacturers are seeking loans to enable them to carry their accumulated stock.

We should say they were short-sighted if it were not true that thousands of men who ought to know better are proving every day that they are just as short-sighted in their way as the mill operatives in theirs. For still we see manufacturers, business men and merchants lending pleased ears to the cry of "sound" money, forgetting that in finance, as well as in simple arithmetic, 2 from 4 leave only 2. How can there be a demand for goods when the people have no money to buy? And how can the people who are compelled to buy money with the products of their labor have money to exchange for goods when they can get only half as much for the commodities they sell?

The operations of the single gold standard will be thoroughly understood by everybody before the country is rid of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON.

Their Views on What Should Constitute "Honest Money."

A paper was recently read before a literary society at Peoria, Ill., by a Mr. J. S. Burton, upon the life of Jefferson, which contained these interesting points on a question of vital interest at the present time:

"Jefferson was a true bimetallist, and a practical one. In 1790 he urged congress to establish a mint, as contemplated by the legislation of 1785. Secretaries Jefferson and Hamilton (the latter also a bimetallist) jointly arranged the ratio of silver and gold. Prior to the adoption of the constitution the Spanish milled or pillar dollar was in general use. Some of these were weighed and they were found to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver; and so the American dollar was made to contain a corresponding weight of silver. By act of congress of April 2, 1792, the silver dollar, containing 371¼ grains of pure silver and 43¾ grains of copper was made the standard or unit of value, and a piece of standard gold containing 27 grains was made the value of a dollar; and as the piece of gold was one-fifteenth the weight of the silver in the dollar, the ratio of fifteen to one was thus established, and the constructive genius of Jefferson was recognized and approved by Alexander Hamilton and the federalist party, of which he was the head. In support of Jefferson's plan, the confidential aid, friend and adviser of our first president, Secretary Hamilton, in a communication to congress on January 28, 1792, said:

"'Upon the whole it seems to me most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done without destroying the office and character of one of them as money and reducing it to mere merchandise. To annul either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating mediums, and is liable to all the objections which arise from the comparison of benefits of a full, with the evils of a scanty, circulation.'

"By assisting in providing the people with a bimetallic currency, and by the issue of small bonds, which could be used as money by our home people, 'Hamilton' as Daniel Webster said, 'smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet.'"

Silver in Georgia.

Ex-Speeker Crisp says the silver sentiment is much stronger in Georgia and he has not the least doubt as to how the state stands on the question.